

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

A champion brave, alert and strong... To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

Vol. 11, No. 111, Camp Douglas, U. T., Saturday Morning, April 2, 1864. [No. 74.]

DAILY UNION VEDETTE,

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAY,
1000 to 1200 to 1400 hours a day.
CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY,
OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,
CITIZENS OF THE UTAH TERRITORY.

Times of Advertising:

Business cards (five lines or less)	one month	100
"	three months	1200
"	six months	2000
"	one year	3000
Anna Unions	two insertions	250
"	three insertions	350
"	one week	400
"	one month	500
"	two months	1000
"	three months	1500
"	six months	2000
One-quarter column, one insertion	600	
"	one month	1200
"	three months	2200
One-half column, one insertion	1200	
"	one month	2500
"	three months	4500
One column, one insertion	1800	
"	one month	4000
"	three months	6000
"	six months	10000
Agents or half yearly advertisements will be allowed to show at pleasure, as all counts a square for composition.		
Any frequent advertisements, to insure insertion, will be paid for in advance.		

Job Work,

Miners' Certificates,

Programmes, Half Invitations,

Hill Heads,

Cards, Circulars, Blank Forms

In Good Style and on Reasonable Terms,

In Good Style and on Reasonable Terms,

Blank Mining Deeds

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.
SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1864.

Central Pacific Railroad.

The California Senate has by the decisive vote of twenty-five to fifteen, ordered the State Aid Bill, designed for the benefit of the Central Pacific Railroad, to an engrossment. This vote clearly indicates the passage of the bill by that body. We have observed with much concern that a desperate political fight has been made against the road—that it has been conducted with so much pertinacity as to cause reasonable fears that the magnificent aid offered by Congress would be lost to the State. For these many years California has earnestly asked for a Pacific Railway. This request was so general that every political convention, in promulgating a party platform, adopted a Pacific Railway plank. No party could succeed in the State, without such a plank in its platform. No man could win an office unless he supported the demand for a Pacific Railway. In fact, the State and the people hammered away on this project with a degree of perseverance truly commendable. They cared nothing about the particular route; all they wanted was the road. Congress, after it had been purged of southern traitors, and at a time when it was devising means to subdue a powerful rebellion, enacted a Pacific Railway Law, munificent in its donation. We were among those who proudly anticipated that the State of California would contribute through her capitalists millions of dollars. We expected to witness an immediate realization of the many profuse pledges made before Congress acted upon the subject. But we were doomed to disappointment, and on more than one occasion quietly wondered in our own mind whether the people ever really desired the building of a Pacific Railway.

The Central Pacific Railroad commenced operations under the provisions of the Act of Congress, and with an energy worthy of any Corporation, pushed forward the work. The State by solemn pledge gave its assistance, and everybody supposed that no difficulty would occur in the future to retard the completion of the road to the State line.

The present Session of the Legislature has dispelled this hope, and instead of finding that body unanimous as regards the pecuniary aid to be given, we find, to say the least, a determined effort on the part of certain persons to prevent the completion of the road to the State line. Argument at this late day in favor of a great Overland Railway is not necessary. Every interest between the Missouri river and the Pacific Ocean demands it. The sensible men of the Nation admit it. We hope the Assembly will affirm the action of the Senate, and give to the Central Road all the aid the State can bestow.

When, throughly regenerated by the present troubles, our country shall once more shine forth to the gaze of all nations as the one entirely and fully free government on the face of the earth, what a glorious future must we not predict for her, and how tame in comparison will be all the honors which she had previously gained, as compared with the crowning distinction of having forever done away with the blight of slavery, and completely proven her ability to subdue this the most gigantic rebellion since Satan planted his standard of Revolt against High Heaven.

We had but the one feeble place in the armor of proof that surrounded us, in the fact that slavery—ownership in human beings—was recognized by the law of the land; which fact assimilated our otherwise thrice blessed country with the nations of Pagandom, and we too well remember the evident expression of horror with which, years ago when in Europe, our remark that we had been in a Slave State was responded to, not to be aware that nothing but the thorough and final abolition of the accursed thing was wanting to render our country (what in all other respects she really then was) Beulah the desirable.

It will be seen by the telegraphic news of to-day, that the question of so amending the Constitution as forever to preclude in future the possibility of the existence of slavery in the United States is now being discussed in

Congress, and will no doubt be decided by the necessary reference to the various State Legislatures—two-thirds of whom must concur previous to making any amendment in that palladium of our liberties. It was high time for this important step, and though the execrable rebellion has almost expired of ignition and constant defeat at the hands of our gallant troops in the east, yet we should have gained but half the object of the war, did any clause yet remain in the Constitution, which even perverse ingenuity could torture into a recognition of slavery, or as is the phrase to euphonize the loathed name, involuntary servitude.

No more then (when this amendment shall have become incorporated with our Constitution) shall our practice in this respect give the lie direct to the precious words of the Declaration of Independence; no more shall active and industrious emigration avoid the portions of our country branded with this foul curse; no more shall an ignorant, thriftless, haughty and arrogant aristocracy, assume to themselves superiority over their white brethren; but freedom, full and complete, bearing sway over our entire territory, emigration will be encouraged, lands worn out will be reclaimed, soil hitherto virgin shall be rendered productive; all classes (each equally free,) shall co-operate for the advancement of our country, both in moral and material wealth: and with no degenerate scions of generations of thriftless ancestors grasping at and holding the offices of a government to whose principles and workings they were always traitors at heart, we shall present such a spectacle of unexampled prosperity as never yet was seen since first the fiat went forth, "Let there be light!"

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.

The Delegates to the Baltimore Convention, elected at Albany, Oregon, today, are Messrs. Pearne, —— Chairman, Souther Hirsch and Hiram Smith.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

WASHINGTON, March 29th.

Governor Bramlette, and ex-Senator Dixon, will leave this afternoon for Kentucky. It is understood they had a free interchange of opinion with the President and Secretary of War, and both parties are in concert and harmonious as to the enforcement of the draft in that State under the amendingly enrollment.

WASHINGTON, March 29th.

The House to-day postponed the further consideration of the proposed amendment to the Constitution for two weeks.

NEW YORK, March 29th.

Special, *World's* letter from Louisville says the inhabitants of the interior are in a state of constant perplexity and fear. The rebel agents are said to overrun Kentucky in all directions, increasing by false reports the anxiety prevailing everywhere. The idea of an invasion of the State of Kentucky by the rebels is now a fixed opinion, and rumors of their advance are constantly circulating among the people. Several of the Kentucky delegation in the rebel Congress have returned, and are inciting the people to revolt.

NEW YORK, March 29th.

The London correspondent of the *Commercial*, states that the Arch Duke Maximilian on being applied to for an audience with Slidell, the rebel, assented, provided Napoleon was willing, but Napoleon flatly refused to sanction the audience.

The *Commercial's* dispatch states that exertions are being made to postpone the meeting of the Republican Convention from May till September, and changing it from Baltimore to Cincinnati.

Special to the *Commercial* says it is asserted that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations report the French indemnification bill with provisions for auditing and paying claims.

HAZEL HILL, March 29th.

The measure to unite Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Land, into one government and one legislature, passed the House of Assembly last evening unanimously.

ST. LOUIS, March 29th.

Special from Charleston, Coles county Illinois, says copperheads came into that town to attend court yesterday, with guns concealed in wagons, and armed with pistols. Some soldiers in the Court House yard were driven into an affray and a general fight instantly occurred.

The county sheriff sprung from the Judge's stand and commenced firing his pistol at Union men. Maj. York, surgeon of the 54th Illinois, was one of the first victims. The Union men being outnumbered at the Court House, ran to adjoining houses and stores for arms, and were fired on from the windows; ten or a dozen were wounded; Col. Mitchell of the 54th, was badly wounded; several soldiers of the same regiment were wounded; several of the regiment arrived during the afternoon and formed in the Court House Square; detachments have been sent in pursuit of the gang of copperheads about seven miles distant, and some twenty prominent secesh implicated in the affair, are under arrest.

CAIRO, March 29th.

Forest with a force estimated at 2,000, is reported two miles from Columbus. Last night some of the prisoners taken at Union City, escaped, and report about 250 captured with Col. Hawkins.

CHICAGO, March 30th.

A detachment of the 54th Illinois, left Charleston on Monday night to attack 300 rebels entrenched at Galliday's Mills ten miles north-east of Charleston. A portion of the same regiment is stationed at Mattoon for the protection of the place, it being treated from Shelby and Moultrie counties. In the fight at Charleston on Monday, one Surgeon, three privates and two Union citizens were killed. Col. Mitchell, five privates and two citizens were wounded; two copperheads were killed, and several wounded who were taken off by their friends.

Advices from the Red River expedition, say the rebels are concentrating at Shreveport, and expect Gen. Harrison's brigade which is at Columbus.

Gen. Banks' cavalry advance reached Alexandria on the 19th, the remainder of the army is within two days march. When it arrives the combined force would proceed by land and supplies will be sent by water.

Fort DeRussey was blown up on the 17th, accidentally killing four and wounding six persons.

Several rebel stragglers were at Alexandria when the place was occupied by the Federals, and moved on up the river. Our gunboats had made captures of five thousand bales of cotton.

NEW YORK, March 29th.

The sales of gold certificates at the Treasury to-day amounted to nearly \$40,000 dollars.

LOUISVILLE, March 29th.

In pursuance of directions from Gen. Schofield, Kentucky is divided into two military divisions; the western district comprises all between the Nashville Railroad and the Cumberland river, under Gen. Ewing; the eastern division all between the Nashville Railroad and Big Sandy, under Gen. Hobson. That part of Kentucky west of the Cumberland river belongs to the Department of Tennessee.

An express train which left Louisville on Monday for Lebanon, was

captured by guerrillas, and was burned.

Federal scouts have passed four miles beyond Bull's Gap and report no signs of Longstreet.

DO A. NEW YORK, March 30th.

Hilton Head advises of the 24th mention an attack made by the rebels on Jenkins' Island on a blockade boat, but that

by our packet boat which also fired into them.

Pilatka, Florida, has been攻占 by a small detachment of our forces and was captured there.

The Knoxville Correspondent of the Tribune, dated March 20th, states that our force at Morristown marched to Mossy Creek in order to keep better communication with Knoxville.

Rebel Headquarters are said to be at Greenville. At that date Bull's Gap was held by the rebels.

WASHINGTON, March 30th.

The Naval Committee leave for the West on Thursday to examine sites for Navy Yards at St. Louis, Cleveland and Cairo.

The steamer *Showsheen* arrived at Washington with a schooner, a sloop and thirteen boats with salt, tobacco, grain, etc., captured from the rebels in the war on the York river.

NEW YORK, March 30th.

The Custom House investigation developed an extensive trade between parties in the North and the rebel agent at Matamoras; arrests have been made.

Major Hill of the 13th regiment, *corps de Afrique*, has been reduced to degradation from rank in command of the troops, and confined to Dry Tortugas for one year. General Banks in approving of the sentence says: The offence—an attempt to effect a ~~violent~~ ^{advantageous} ~~powerless~~ ^{is disgraced and} criminal in the eyes of God and man.

A letter dated off St. Marks, Florida, the 17th, states that the Unionists in Central Florida have organized and gone into camp and commenced operations against the rebels by a raid on the salt works, capturing the ~~tax~~ ^{tax} Collector. They had an engagement with rebel cavalry beating them handsomely and capturing ten prisoners.

WASHINGTON, March 30th.

Senate took up the House bill for the establishment of a Territorial Government for Montana.

Wilkinson moved to strike out white male inhabitants and ~~white~~ ^{male} citizens of the United States or those who have declared their intention to become such.

The morning *News* having expired the bill was made the special ~~bill~~ ^{bill} to-morrow.

NEW YORK, March 30th.

Richmond papers of the 25th have been received, the *Advertiser* ^{now} ~~now~~ official information has been received at the War Department of the landing of a large force of the enemy in Washington, North Carolina. The recent heavy fall of ~~snow~~ ^{snow} says, stop any movement into the interior for some days.

The *Lynchburg Republican* ^{now} ~~now~~ ^{now} Yankees in East Tennessee retreated to Strawberry Plains and that there is no prospect of a fight.

The enlistment of colored troops in Middle Tennessee goes on rapidly, nearly five thousand men ready for field.

DALTON, Ga., March 30th.

Gen. Hill has been placed in command of the cavalry of Northern Alabama; the enemy shows no disposition to engage our forces, they have retired from our front and are making movements ^{are supposed to be} reconnoissances.

BY PARSON T. MCGOWAN

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION-VIDETTE]
APRIL 21, 1861.

Major, No. March 22.

The Supreme Court of Georgia unanimously affirmed the constitutionality of the Confederate anti-substitute law.

Gen. Finnegan has sent his cavalry, infantry and artillery, to meet the Yankees at Pithika. All is quiet in the neighborhood of Jacksonville. Pickets report that the most of the enemy had left.

MILWAUKEE, March 20th.

The Union Convention at Madison to-day, elected delegates to the Baltimore Convention unanimously for Lincoln.

CAIRO, March 30th.

The latest information from Paducah represents much excitement among the citizens, fearing another attack from Forrest, whose whereabouts is not positively known; merchants and others are moving their goods and valuables to a place of safety.

CHICAGO, March 30th.

The troubles in Coles county are more serious than at first reported. The forces sent from Mattoon, pursued the insurgents who had left Charleston and succeeded in capturing about 30 prisoners.

These were brought to Mattoon when the Copperheads of that and the adjoining counties began collecting with the avowed purpose of rescuing their friends. The reports are as yet obscure, but it is known that a considerable force entrenched twelve miles from Charleston under the command of the Sheriff of Coles county, has been joined by a band of desperadoes from Edgar county, under the command of the Sheriff of that county. A spy sent out by the insurgents was captured in the vicinity of Mattoon this afternoon, and confesses that there is a large force at Copaires mills, ten miles south, and another force eight miles west of Mattoon. The 41st Illinois has been ordered from Camp Yates, and 500 men from Indianapolis. A dispatch from Mattoon at midnight says: Scouts just in report a force of fifteen hundred rebels within three miles of that place. An attack is expected to-night, and it is believed that with the united efforts of citizens and soldiers in camp there, the place will be held until the arrival of reinforcements in the morning. The excitement there is intense, and the number of the insurgents is probably exaggerated.

LOUISVILLE, March 30.

An officer direct from East Kentucky, reports a large force of rebels concentrating at Pound Gap, under Buckner. He says the rebels collected five days rations and forage, and thinks an extensive raid will be made into the heart of Kentucky. The rebel forces which evacuated Bull's Gap several days since, moved north; it is presumed either to join Longstreet in Virginia, or to effect a junction with Buckner at Pound Gap.

KNOXVILLE, March 28.

Deserters report all Longstreet's baggage sent towards Richmond, and his whole force under marching orders. They left his army on the 24th.

HALIFAX, March 30th.

The Africa, from Liverpool, on the 19th and Queenstown the 20th, brings the following: The Germans are vigorously prosecuting the siege of Duppel. The English Parliament separates without expressing any opinion on the present state of affairs.

WASHINGTON, March 30.

Rebel schooner Linda, from Nassau, was captured off Mosquito Inlet, Florida, on the 11th, with a cargo of groceries. The British ship Hannah, with a small cargo of cotton, was also captured on the same day.

NEW YORK, March 31st.

The Fulton from Port Royal on the

27th, during the other naval expedition up the St. Johns river, captured the rebel steamer Hattie Brockwyth with 100 bales of cotton, also a lot of tobacco.

THE JELLY LAW

Gen. Hatch relieves Gen. Seymour at Jacksonville. The rebels are reported as having withdrawn part of their force from before Jacksonville.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 31.

The Democratic State Convention nominated Geo. H. Brown, of Gloucester, for Governor, Henry Butler of Warwick, for Lieut. Governor.

WASHINGTON, March 31st.

In the House, Shannon, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported the Senate bill for the better organization of the Department of Indian Affairs in California and explained that the bill, consolidated two superintendencies into one, and provided for selling the present reservations and locating the Indians on more appropriate reservations, to each of which is to be assigned an Indian Agent. The general Superintendent is to receive a salary of two thousand dollars.

He advocated the bill on the ground of economy to the Government and benefit to the Indians; the bill passed.

A bill to authorize the Postmaster General to contract for carrying the overland mail from Atchison, Missouri, to Folsom, California, passed the Senate to-day.

Wilkinson's amendment to the bill to provide a Territorial Government for Montana was adopted by twenty-two against seventeen, it striking out the word "white" in section five, defining the qualifications of voters. A considerable debate ensued on the final passage of the bill as amended.

WASHINGTON, March 31st.

The Secretary of the Navy in response to the Senate's resolution of inquiry, says no transfer of seamen from the Army to the Navy has been effected under the recent Act of Congress, and thirty-five vessels of war are now waiting their complement of men. He also states that the terms of many seamen in the service have expired, and were not men detained, many of the vessels in the blockade service would have to go out of the service.

DIED.

At Salt Lake City April 1st, WILLIAM IRWIN, infant son of Lt. T. S. IRWIN, 10th U. S. Cavalry, aged 19 days.

POWERS, NEWMAN & CO.
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

EXCHANGE.

The highest price paid for

COIN AND GOLD DUST.

Office in Godbe's Building a few doors below the Salt Lake House, East Temple Street.

EXCHANGE,

BROKERS AND BANKING OFFICE:

JOHN W. KEIR,

DEALER IN

COIN, GOLD DUST, GOOD AND BAD EXCHANGE.

Office, Salt Lake House Main Street, G. S. L. City.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

On the night of the 21st, in or near the **THEATER!!**

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,

ONCE,

ONE,

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPREAD FROM UNION UNIFORM.]

New York, March 28.

~~ARMED~~ special says Gen. Blair is about resigning his seat in Congress to return to the army. There are indications that the report is true that Grant desires McClellan and Fremont to have commands.

The ~~World~~ special says the Ways and Means Committee spent the whole of Monday on the Tax Bill.

~~ARMED~~ special says Richmond states that the rebel plans have been formed for the reclamation of Tennessee and Kentucky to the rebels. Jeff. Davis believes that Richmond is almost impregnable, and the great bulk of the rebel forces will be concentrated at the west, where they intend recapturing Chattanooga, in order to reach the Ohio and again close the Mississippi.

New York, March 29.

The funeral services of Owen Lovejoy took place yesterday, at Brooklyn. His body will be taken to Princeton, Ill., for interment.

Washington, March 28.

A number of paroled prisoners arrived at Annapolis, and have been paid. A large number of officers left for the North, on twenty days leave of absence. Eight or ten died, and some fifty more will probably die from the privations undergone in Libby Prison. Further proof of the placing of gun powder under the Prison by the rebels is furnished by these prisoners.

New York, March 29.

Additional per steamer. Vienna telegram 16th from Berlin to-day, asserted to be derived from authentic sources, states that Denmark is disposed to accept the armistice and conference in the essential points.

New York, March 29th.

The Post's Paris correspondent says: **10,000 WERE** informed of the Sovereigns of Austria and Prussia, to occupy eventually Copenhagen, and there probably dictate peace.

St. Louis, March 29th.

There are rumors of serious riots at Charleston, Coles county, in this State, yesterday, but of a confused and contradictory nature. Dr. York, Surgeon of the 54th Illinois, and another man, are reported killed, and Col. Mitchell and several others wounded. Nothing reliable as to the origin is yet received. The excitement in the vicinity is said to be intense.

Chicago, March 29th.

Correspondence of the New York *World* says a batch of letters were recently found on the rebel attempts to cross the Rio Grande between Brownsville and Matamoras. These letters are said to contain various dispatches addressed by Gen. Magruder to Jeff. Davis; one of them states that Mr. ~~POPE~~ ~~POPE~~ ~~POPE~~ ~~POPE~~ ~~POPE~~ ~~POPE~~ left Houston, Texas, for Mexico on the 15th of February. The same dispatch says the best feeling exists between Vidaurre, Governor of New Leon, and the Texan rebels, and that an extensive contraband trade is carried on between him and Magruder. According to the contents of other dispatches, it is at the suggestion of Vidaurre, that Jeff. Davis despatched to appoint Preston Embassies to Mexico; the reason for non-appointment being a letter from the Governor to Magruder, in which the former expresses his belief in the entire subversion of the Mexican people to the new regime and his confidence in the prompt regeneration of Mexico under the sway of Maximilian. Vidaurre concludes by saying that the alliance between the new Empire and the new Republic would be beneficial in securing their integrity against any attempt on the part of the North.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

MAIN STREET, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY.

MAIN STREET, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY.

Now open to the public one of the best Assorted and Largest Stock of

Wool, Cotton, and other fabrics, and

also a large quantity of

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